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Peruvian ritual and mythology, and was naturally regarded with hostile eyes by the early missionaries, but its evident merits triumphed over their opposition. Mama Coca, the mother or "spirit" of coca, was a conspicuous character in the Peruvian pantheon. Incidentally we learn that in Peru today the name Quichua is applied only to the general language of the Indians, while the Indians who speak it are known as Serranos, or Indians of the mountains. Dr Mortimer seems to apply the name Incans to the various peoples of the former dominion of the Incas. The name is a convenient one and historically correct. It is perhaps not an important objection that Inca was a title confined to the ruler, his relatives and descendants, and used to distinguish them from the rest of the people, but some confusion might result from the use of this name in a wider sense.

Several interesting bits of folklore are introduced into the volume, and there is a thoughtfully written description of Peruvian culture. The need of such a book and the value of this one can hardly be questioned. The anthropological material is accurate and interesting. Minor criticisms however, may be made at a few points. The guinea-pig and the llama are said to have been the only domesticated animals of Peru prior to the Conquest. We may question whether the dog must not be added to this list. The llama is said to be in no way related to the camel (p. 218). Aboriginal peoples are said to have been vegetarians (p. 471), contrary to the theory that the hunter preceded the farmer except in those few favored regions where fruits and vegetables grew wild in unusual profusion. STANSBURY HAGAR.

Codex Fejérváry-Mayer. Manuscrit Mexicain Précolumbien des Free Museums de Liverpool. (M 12014) Publié en chromophotographie, par Le Duc de Loubat. Paris: 1901. Text pp. 1-28. Plates, folded screen fashion, 1-44, in colors.

The original codex was formerly in the collection of M. Fejérváry of Budapest and was reproduced in Kingsborough's great work, but the pages are not given in their proper sequence, nor are the colors accurate. It is one of the best preserved and most beautiful of this class of Mexican antiquities, and its whereabouts seem to have been lost to students until six years ago when it was noticed by the reviewer in the back of a basement case in the Liverpool Museum. It was given to the museum by Mr Mayer, who purchased it from M. Fejérváry. The present edition of the Duke of Loubat is in exact facsimile. The original is painted on prepared deerskin sized with a thin white stucco, and not on maguey paper as generally supposed. The pages are about

square, measuring $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches. It contains two blank pages, forming the covers. The work is issued with a brief introduction by the Duke of Loubat, but an exhaustive study of the codex has been made by the eminent Americanist, Prof. Ed. Seler, of Berlin, which is now in press. This is the seventh of the magnificent reproductions of Mexican codices which the student of American antiquities owes to the liberality and intelligence of this patron of science. They are as follows, with the date of publication annexed :

Codex Vaticanus no. 3773, 1896.

Codex Borgia, 1898.

Codex Cospiano, 1899.

Codex Telleriano-Remensis, 1899.

Codex Vaticanus no. 3738, 1900.

Tonalamatl Aubin, 1900.

Codex Fejérváry-Mayer, 1901.

In addition we should include the Codex Borbonicus, published in 1899, by Leroux, of Paris, through the initiative of the Duke of Loubat who made its publication possible.

M. H. SAVILLE.

Explorations in Alaska, 1899, for an All-American Overland Route from Cook Inlet, Pacific Ocean, to the Yukon. By First Lieut. JOSEPH S. HERRON, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Expedition. (War Department, Adjutant General's Office. No. xxxi, March, 1901.) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1901. 77 pp., illustrations, 2 maps, 8°.

The War Department has recently issued a valuable report of explorations in Alaska in 1899 by Lieutenant Joseph S. Herron, Eighth cavalry, under orders to discover, if possible, and survey a feasible "All-American" overland route from Cook inlet to the gold fields of Cape Nome, and the Yukon. After following one or two side trails sufficiently far to demonstrate their impracticability, Lieutenant Herron struck a main trail in June, and with a party of only five men, followed it perseveringly from the coast, in spite of snows and inclement weather, short rations, and the desertion of their Indian guides, until they arrived, six months later, at the new post of Fort Gibbon on the Yukon. A great part of the country traversed was over a mountainous region never before explored or visited by white men. By the new route it is possible to reach either the Cape Nome or the Klondike gold fields at any season of the year without passing through British territory, while the overland distance is shortened by one-half.